1. A file is a container for storing information.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: We can define a file as a stream of characters or a container for storing information. While working in a UNIX environment, we came across three categories of files which are classified as- ordinary file, directory file and device file.

2. Each entry of directory file has component(s) namely \_\_\_\_\_  
a) filename  
b) inode number  
c) filename and inode number  
d) file size

Answer: c  
Explanation: Every entry of the directory file contains information about files and subdirectories and each entry has two components:  
-> Filename  
-> A unique identification number (called inode number).

3. Device files are used by the kernel for operating the device.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Device files are nothing but special files which does not contain a stream of characters but some attributes related to the devices which govern the operation of a device. The kernel reads this file for the attributes to perform operations on any device.

4. When we log in, the UNIX places us in a directory, called \_\_\_\_\_\_ directory  
a) home  
b) main  
c) parent  
d) current

Answer: a  
Explanation: When we log in, the system automatically places us in a directory called Home directory. We can change our directory if we want and can also view our home directory using the shell variable, HOME.

5. UNIX treats everything as a file.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: All physical devices such as printers, hard disk are treated as files by the UNIX system. Even the kernel, shell and main memory is treated as a file by UNIX operating system.

6. The root directory is represented by \_\_\_  
a) \  
b) /  
c) \*  
d) $

Answer: b  
Explanation: The root directory (/) serves as a reference point for all the files. All the files are hierarchically below it. All files in UNIX are related to one another. The file system in UNIX is a collection of all these related files (ordinary, directory and device files) organized in a hierarchical manner.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be used in a filename.  
a) /, NULL  
b) $,^  
c) ., %  
d) NULL, $

Answer: a  
Explanation: UNIX imposes no rules in framing filename extensions but there are some special characters which cannot be used while naming a file. / and NULL are the characters which cannot be used in a filename.

8. Filenames in UNIX are not case-sensitive.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b  
Explanation: Since UNIX is sensitive to case, filenames are also. Hence, chap01, Chap01 and CHAP01 are three different files and can exist in the same directory.

9. We should avoid filenames starting with a – (hyphen).  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Those files which have filename starting with a (-) are difficult to remove and many commands can interpret such filename as an option which could lead to a miserable situation.

10. Which command is used for printing the current working directory?  
a) HOME  
b) cd  
c) pwd  
d) dir

Answer: c  
Explanation: pwd command is used for checking our current directory. Current directory is the directory in which we are currently working. pwd displays the absolute pathname i.e. with respect to the root directory.

11. Which command is used for changing the current directory?  
a) cd  
b) cp  
c) pwd  
d) rm

Answer: a  
Explanation: cd (change directory) command is used for moving around the file system. cd command is usually invoked with a argument. After invocation, it changes the current directory to the directory specified as argument. Cp command is used for copying files while rm command is used for deleting files.  
For example: our current directory is /bin/user06 and we want to change our directory to a directory named dir\_one which is inside the user06 directory. To do so, type the following:

$ cd dir\_one

$pwd

/bin/user06/dir\_one

12. Which command is used for creating directories?  
a) rmdir  
b) mkdir  
c) cd  
d) cp

Answer: b  
Explanation: Directories in UNIX are created using mkdir command. The name of the directory to be created is specified as an argument to the mkdir command. For example, to create a dir named dir\_01 in the current directory we can use the following command,

13. What does the following command do?

$ mkdir dir dir/dir\_01/dir\_02

a) create dir, dir\_01 and dir\_02  
b) creates dir\_02  
c) creates dir only  
d) throws an error

Answer: a  
Explanation: The above command first creates a directory named dir and after that it creates a subdirectory dir\_01 under dir. At last, it creates another subdirectory dir\_02 under dir\_01. Thus a directory tree is formed in which directory dir is the parent directory and dir\_01, dir\_02 are subdirectories.

14. Which command is used for removing an empty directory?  
a) mkdir  
b) rmdir  
c) del  
d) remove

Answer: b  
Explanation: rmdir command is used for removing directories provided the directory should be empty. For example, to remove a directory named dir\_001 in the current directory type the following command on the terminal.

$ rmdir dir\_001

15. Multiple directories can be removed using single rmdir command.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a  
Explanation: Like mkdir command, we can delete multiple directories using one shot of rmdir command. While deleting directories and subdirectories, a reverse logic is applied i.e. first the subdirectories or the child directories are removed and then their parent directories.

$ rmdir dir dir/dir\_01/dir\_02